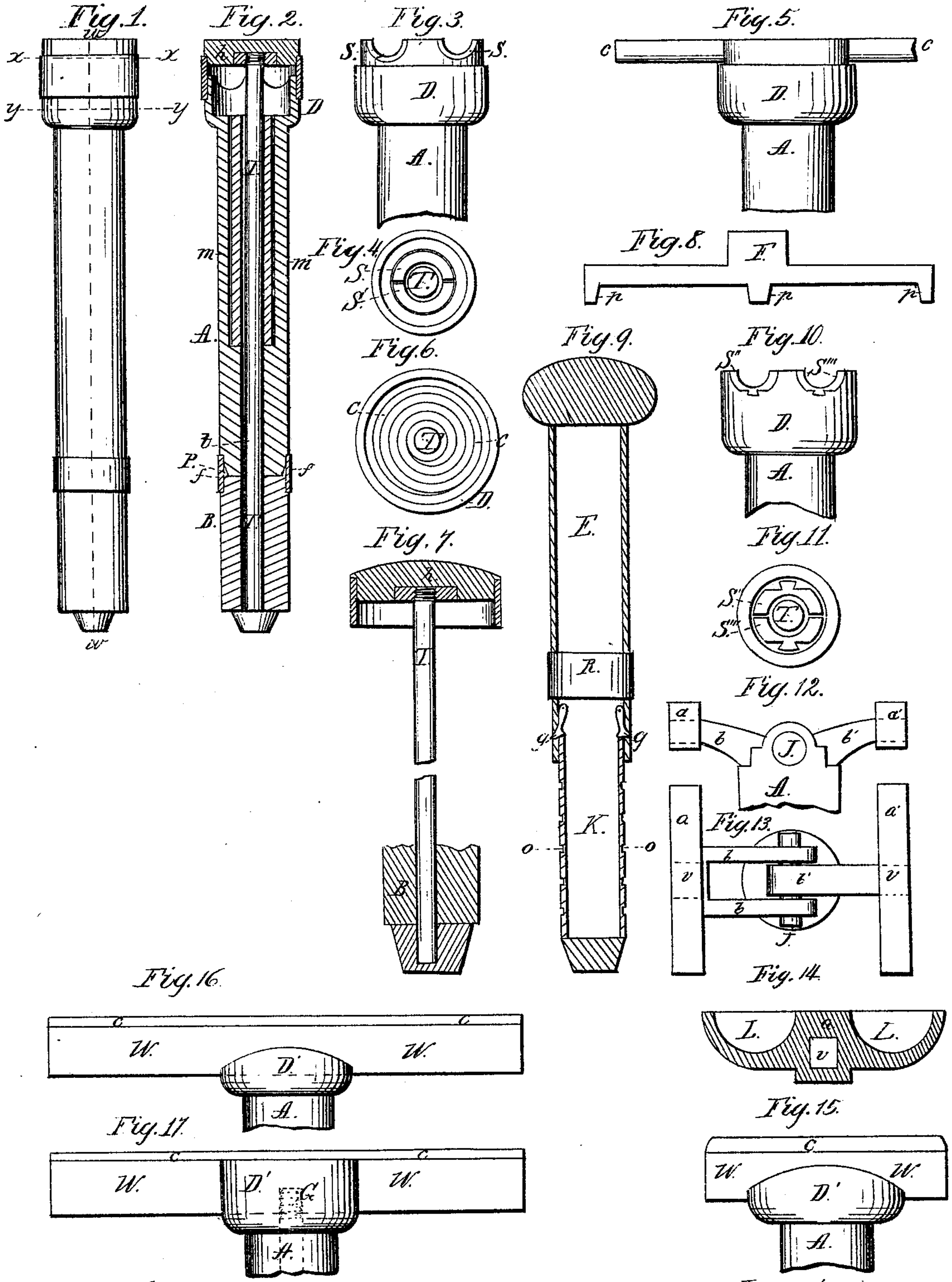
W. D. TABER.

COMBINED CANE AND STOOL.

No. 182,869. Patented Oct. 3, 1876.



Attest.

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WILLIAM D. TABER, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN COMBINED CANE AND STOOL.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **182,869**, dated October 3, 1876; application filed June 12, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. TABER, of the city of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Combined Canes and Stools, which improvement is set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of this invention is to form a one-legged stool, very compact and convenient to carry, free from the objections, on the score of clumsiness, &c., that exist against prior inventions of this class.

To accomplish this, I use for the leg a staff or cane, or a division of a sectional staff or cane, in connection with a detachable independent piece for a seat. When in use as a stool the leg and seat are connected together. When not used as a stool these are disconnected, and the leg is converted into a staff or cane, or the section of one, free from any necessary attachment to the piece used as a seat. This latter may be packed away in chambers hollowed out of the staff, or may be carried entirely independent of it. In this way the form and appearance of a simple staff or cane are preserved. An auxiliary rod is contained within the staff, which, being withdrawn, may help poise the body of the sitter upon the stool.

Figures 1 to 7 represent one form of a sectional convertible cane and stool. Fig. 1 shows it when ready for use as a cane, the seat disconnected and forming no part of the cane proper; Fig. 2—the several sections of the staff or cane are shown apart, drawn through the sectional lines *w w* of Fig. 1, *h* being the upper portion of the head or handle, D the lower part of the head, to which the section A of the cane is attached, and on which the portable or detachable seat is placed when used as a stool.

A serves as the single leg of the stool, and has chamber *m* to contain the sections of the seat-bottom, and chamber *t* to contain the brace or rod T, hereinafter described. P is the lower point of A to rest upon the floor. B is another section of the cane, into which A fits, guided by the ferrule *f*, forming a chamber, in which P is received, when the parts are put together to form a cane.

Fig. 3 represents an elevation of seat-bottom sections S S′, end view, supported on D, drawn through section *x x*, of Fig. 1. The upper sides are concave, to allow of their encircling the rod T, as shown in Fig. 4, which is an end view, drawn through section *y y*, Fig. 1, of the chamber *m* in A, and of the seat-bottom in sections S and S′ and of the rod T. Fig. 5 is a side view of S, one of the sections of the seat-bottom attached to D, consisting of seat-bottom in sections S and of the cushions *c c*. Fig. 6 represents a plan view of the cavity in D, in which is held the cushion *c c* for seat-bottom, wound on edge around rod T, when the stool-leg is converted into a cane; Fig. 7, the rod or tube T fastened to B, and which, when withdrawn from its chamber *t*, Fig. 2, may, by screwing on the section *h* of cane-head, be held in the hand, with lower end upon the floor, and made to serve as a brace to help poise of the body upon the stool; or, without the addition of *h*, it may be made to answer the same end by resting against the side of the stool at the head D, or other convenient point. Fig. 8 is a piece, F, that may be attached to the foot of the leg of the stool to afford more than one bearing, *p p*, upon the floor, when preferred. When not in use it may be stored in a chamber hollowed out of the cane. Fig. 9 represents a cane capable of having its length, or that of the part used for the leg of a stool, adjustable to any desired point. It works telescopically, the section K sliding within the tube E. In K are a series of holes or recesses, *o o*, into which the catch *g* may be pressed and held down by the movable ferrule R, the sliding back of which allows the release of *g*.

Another form of the invention is shown in Fig. 10, in which the sections S″ S‴ are held in place more firmly by dovetail tongues fitting into corresponding mortises in D.

Fig. 11 shows an end view of S″ and S‴ as contained (when not in use for the stool) in a chamber of section A of the cane together with end of rod T. Fig. 12 represents elevation of two arms, *b b′*, hinged upon pin J attached to A, and distended, with detachable pieces *a a′* upon their ends, which serve as supports for the seat-bottom. Fig. 13 is a plan view of same, *v v* being mortises in *a a′*,

in which the ends of *b b'* fit. When not in use as part of the stool these arms *b b'* fold up, and, together with *a a'* detached, are contained in a chamber of a section of the staff or cane fitting onto A. Fig. 14 is an end view of the sections of seat L L resting upon the support *a*. L L are semi-cylindrical pieces, the rounded surfaces of which rest upon the concave parts of *a a'*, leaving the flat surfaces uppermost for a seat. When the parts of the stool are disconnected, these pieces are placed with their flat surfaces together, and, so held by ferrules at each end, constitute one division of the staff or cane.

A more simple mode of construction is shown in Figs. 15 and 16, in which W is a seat-bottom, composed of one piece or of sections, carried wholly or in part independently of the cane.

Fig. 15 is an end, and Fig. 16 a side, elevation, W resting upon the head D, to which it is fitted to rest snugly enough to hold its place when supporting the sitter, but readily detachable for lifting off when not wanted as a seat. Fig. 17 is the same, except that W is held down to D' by a screw or other device, for which purpose the upper section of the head *h*, Fig. 2, is removed.

I do not limit my claim to the number of sections of a staff, nor of the chambers in it, nor to the number of sections and attachments of the seat-bottom, to those herein described. These are all susceptible of modification, and still come within the scope of my invention.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A single-legged stool, when the leg is constructed with chambers to contain the detached seat or parts of it, substantially as described.

2. A single-legged stool, when the leg is made in sections E and K to slide in and upon each other, combined with catch *g*, ferrule R, and holes O, substantially as described.

3. The detachable seat-bottom, made in sections, combined with the chambers of the leg of a single-legged stool, substantially as described.

4. The detachable seat-bottom W, combined with a staff to form a single-legged stool, when such staff is convertible from the leg of the stool into a cane independently of the seat W, substantially as described.

5. The cushion *c c*, combined with the chamber of the leg of a single-legged stool, substantially as described.

6. The brace T, combined with a single-legged stool, substantially as described.

7. The foot-piece F, combined with a single-legged stool, substantially as described.

8. The jointed pieces *b b'*, in combination with the detachable seat-bottom and with the chamber of a sectional cane, substantially as described.

9. The sections L L, adapted to form the seat of a single-legged stool, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 9th day of June, 1876.

WILLIAM D. TABER.

Witnesses:

JOHN B. SYMS,

WM. J. M. W. HARG.